Svening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price Two Caura Past Corr, or Twenty Caura Pan perable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers be City at Six Dollara Pra Aurori One Dellan to Mostres, invariably in advence for the period serted at the menat rates, A liberal

To Correspondents. naffice can be taken of Anonymous Communications, lever is instanced for insertion insut be authoritizated as manne and address of the writer—not necessarily no capter, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We obtained to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers. what to the great there are in the Circulation of Tier mand Translatin, competing as to go to press at an y bear, we describe request that advertisements may anded in at soon as 10 events, if possible, to secure in an insertion in all of our cititions.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

BIOW, IN MILITARY OPERATIONS, TO KNOW UP FROM DOWN, AND RIGHT

The late accounts from the Shenandoah ralley for a long time led us to believe that stead of an army of raiders marching on Washington, a column of our own troops must making a diversion in favor of GRANT. When we at last learned that there was no Ronger any doubt that the enemy was marching rapidly up the Shenandoah valley, we made up our minds that a column of our troops certainly aimed at taking Richmond by a surprise flank movement from the direction of Lynchburg. The great panic of farmers, who cam: hurrying northward, driving their stock, wa inexplicable when we recollected that if the column proved to be the enemy, he must be getting away as fast as possible. But soon the enemy did appear; he cat, he burned, he pilfered, and he pillaged, and, worst of all, we found out that he could arrive down the valley by marching up it. Moreover, after he had gorged himself with food, and his wagons with nder, the newspapers made him fly down the valley, when we thought there was no more down to it.

This is truly startling, when an enemy is so alert that he arrives in front of the capital by taking the back track. What a dreadful idea is suggested of his speed, supposing him to make a forced march in the real direction of Washington!

This peculiarity of the Shenandoah valley, or of the Rebel marching, still continued to excite our surprise, when the Army and Navy Joursad, speaking of what transpired after HUN-TER's retreat from Lynchburg, said :- "At " once the enemy moved up the Shenandoah, "and on Saturday, July 2, evidences of their approach were numerous." This is fearful! Here is high military authority for saying that the enemy could not avoid getting to Washington. They evidently tried to get away, but on July 2, there could be no doubt about their early arrival. The military must really order a reconnoissance, and see why it is that when the enemy goes up the valley, he perforce comes down, and when he goes down he comes up.

Not long ago we were reading a description of the fortifications above the mouth of Stone river, in South Carolina. According to it, Legareville had either been ferried across the Stono, or else the river had lately changed its base. Knowing that the land was anything but free-soil in those regions, and alighting on some other newspaper accounts, which spoke of places in positions Smith failed yesterday. So the papers report towns had moved. This was especially grati- calamity that has befallen Smith. fying, as old acquaintance with South Carolina had led us to believe that nothing at all moved there.

For the sake of the much-alluded-to future battles which have taken place, we purpose about military matters may avoid describing one wing of an army engaged in a naval combat in several fathoms of water, or advancin backwards on the capital of the nation.

Up a valley is in the direction from which its streams flow. Down a valley is where its streams discharge their waters. Shenandoah valley is the valley of the Shenandoah river, which flows into the Potomac; consequently to go up the valley is to go away from Washington. The recollection of this description will prevent the enemy from making these extraordinary marches, and appearing just in the opposite direction from the one in which he was expected.

The right bank of a river and the left bank do not correspond with the right and left hands of an observer supposed to be looking up stream, but with the right and left hands of an observer supposed to be looking down stream. Keeping this in mind will much facilitate the movements of soldiers, who draw only five feet three inches of water, and who, at present, are often made to appear to fight while navigating streams of considerable depth.

TOLERANCE OF DIVIDED POLITICAL OPINION.

There can be no doubt that one of the most serious difficulties with which the Administration has had to contend in its efforts to put down the Rebellion, is the want of hearty unity among the people of the North. It is not our purpose Just now to account for this fact. We are satisfied, at all events, that that theory of the matter which holds that every citizen who does not blindly and absolutely approve of every measure of the Administration is, therefore, in sympathy with treason,

It is far more charitable as well as reasonable to believe that comparatively few of the people in the non-seceded States have any friendly regard for the deluded men who are in arms against the national authorities, and of a better cause, to destroy the Union. It by no means follows that he who does not think a particular war policy right, is therefore inimi-

cal to the war itself. It would be obviously absurd to conclude that a farmer in Ohio, or a shoemaker in Massachusetts, is disposed to "give aid and com-fort" to the Rebels, because he grumbles a little at the high tax on grain or on leather
It is no less preposterous to assume that any
citizen of Pennsylvania is necessarily solicitous
for the success of the Rebeilion, because he concetly entertains and dares to express the

open opposition to the Administration hun- sion in the West End to the two-story brick spirit of freemen to be bullied by unjust suslleve to be unsound in point of principle and actual tendency.

Allowance should be made also for the gradual but sure awakening of the great body of our people to a true knowledge of the real issues involved in the present struggle, which at first dawned slowly upon the public mind. It is of course difficult for professed politicians to comprehend the ignorance that prevailed with regard to the increasing causes of strife which at last culminated in the atroclous overt act of the Rebels; but they must bear in mind that long years of peace and prosperity had fulled the nation into a slumberous apathy of trading and manufacturing for gain, and planting and barvesting crops. Out of this stupor we were rudely aroused with the shock of war; and it is only since then that our people are studying and learning for themselves the long preparation and deep design of the traitorous flends at Bichmond. Day by day the men of the North know more of these, and only sufficient time and fair argument is needed to weld them into perfect harmony, not only in support of the war, but the great and necessary reforms growing out of it.

He who does not, as a mere partisan, yield an implicit and unqualified assent to all that is done or advised by the Administration is not, therefore, hostile to the Government. On the contrary, he perhaps is the truest and wisest patriot who cares more for his country than for those who may be temporarily charged with the conduct of its affairs. While statesmen are not infallible, the people whom they rule by election should never concede to them that unquestioned away which belongs only to the unerring government of God! Nor will the ministers of any nation, if duly conscious of their liability to mistakes of judgment in the execution of their great trust, and virtuously inclined to discharge it only for the good of their constituents, ever wish to free themselves so entirely from publie criticism as to make their own unrestrained will and unaided intelligence the sole dependence and guarantee of national safety and happiness.

In short, every citizen of a democratic Government like ours, who ventures to express his honest doubt of the expediency of any measure of the Administration, is not therefore to be denounced as a traitor. His patriotism, if not his wisdom, may be at the bottom of his dissent. And if those who claim to be the special friends of "the powers that be," would only fully recognize and act upon this reasonable view of the subject, the people of the North might be as nearly united as to all the essential conditions and aims of this war as are the people of the South.

FAILED. Among the wonders that figure in the Arabian tales, our juvenile credulity was particularly startled by the description of a tent which could be held in the hollow of the hand, but had the capacity for covering a mighty host. We have often been reminded of that curiosity while dwelling upon the significance of certain little monosyllables which are easily pronounced with a single breath, but enclose a world of meaning. where they could not have got without some and many acquaintances of Smith discuss the convulsion of nature, of which we had not event. As a failure is not a novel occurrence, heard, we were forced to conclude that the few persons pause to think over the peculiar

Yet the "dreadful accidents" which gorge the gossips, and loom largely in the public prints, have frequently less of real tragedy, and always less food for thought, than such historian, who is likely to have a heavy disasters as that which has overtaken this enough job, without being perplexed in his man. Smith may have labored through attempts to follow the ups and downs and the best portion of a lifetime, wasted the vigor rights and lefts of some of the accounts of of youth, tasked his tact, strained his energies, studied while others slept, to build up giving the rules by which persons who write a great business and achieve wealth. He may have thrown his whole soul into his pursuit, and shut himself from all unproductive pleasures.

> At length he has found himself at the head of a house, with hundreds of thousands invested in the transactions of trade, a vast circle of credit, and wide influence in the community. He has begun to turn his thoughts to the enjoyment of means so hardly earned. He has established his family in a luxurious house. The gayeties of fashion glitter around those who are dear to him, and he himself forsakes the counting-room to mingle among those light-hearted ones who joyously flit through life like butterflies among the blooms. Suddenly a cloud darkens the sky that seemed

> A storm crashes over the commercial world, and sweeps away hundreds who but yesterday appeared to have built, like the wise man, upon a rock, but had really raised their structures of trade upon the shifting sands. Smith has trusted some of these wrecked ones heavily, and when they fall the foundations of his house are shaken. He feels his foothold giving way, but struggles manfully, even despera'ely, to maintain his credit, meet all his engagements, and ride out the gale. But the hurricane drives with a fury, hundreds of thousands of dollars are swallowed up by the advancing tide of disaster, and on a certain day Smith finds himself unable to meet his notes. Appeals to the money-lenders are of no avail-his circumstances have been opened to prying eyes, and his credit is not worth a cent. He goes to his home a ruined man. His best years have been spent in toil

for nothing. He is a strong-souled man if he does not yield to despair. All his work is to do over again if he would be a man of wealth; but in view of what has happened, will he have the heart for a second strife? Following the breaking down of his business comes that sore trial, the breaking up of a splendid home. striving, with a vigor and persistence worthy | His wife—now thoroughly a woman of fashion and in love with luxury-must give up the imposing palace, the carriage, the dazzling assemblies, and the gorgeous furniture, and preside over an humble household, where ordinary comforts are alone to be expected.

His daughters-equally habituated to a brilliantly dissipated existence, and perhaps about to achieve a fine matrimonial exploitpanions, with whom he will seek an intimacy, though without a cent in his pocket. Such

dreds of thousands of truly loyal and patriotic near the outshirts of the town, there must be citizens, who have too much of the genuine as terrible torture of the heart as most persons could bear and survive. Such men as picions and coarse invective into the support Smith merit our deepest sympathy, and of measures which they conscientiously be- those of his kind are not few. Those who fail as the natural result of unfair dealing-who prejudicial to the public welfare in their have carried a haughty brow through prosperity, or who have lived extravagantly upon the means of others-receive a deserved punishment, which, we can only hope, may improve their ways. But those who, like Smith, have earned their wealth, and who are ruined by the faults of others, are worthy of every aid the generous may extend.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

A Circular from Secretary Fessenden-Appeal to the People of the Country-Convincing Financial Argument-The Government Must be Sustained - We Can do so Without Foreign Assistance-Our Wants do not Exceed Our Besources Those Investments Which Insure National Permanence are the Most Pro-

Washington, July 25, 1864. Secretary Proseconn, under authority of the act of Congress of June last, empowering him to assure an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000 in Treasury notes, etc., has to-day given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United nuted depositories, and by the national banks design tailed and qualified as depositories, and financial acents, for treasury notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of even and three-tenths per cent, per annum, with emi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent, gold-bearing honds, redeemable after five and payable twenty, years from August 15, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the sub All subscriptions must be for fitty dollars.

Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all de-cosits made prior to that date, and paid by the De-pertment upon receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15th, per one making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the notes to the date of deposit.

Parties depositing \$25,000 and upwards for these

notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from

e deposits. Accompanying this advertisement in circular form Secretary FESSENDEN'S appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says:-The circumstances under while this loan is asked for and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the exist-ing state of affairs three years ago, are such as affird equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipa-tions, has tested the national strength and developed the national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at Three years of war have burdened you with a debt

which, but three years since, would have seemed be-ond your ability to meet, yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparitive case, and a reaccful future would hardly et its weight. As a price paid for national existence and the preservation of tree institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration. Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit unimpaired to pos-terity the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it.
This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed

a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen una power surprising even to themserves. It has shown that in less that a century a nation has arsen un-surpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct through a series of years war on is most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements power.
I has at the present moment great armies in the

id facing an enemy apparently approaching a riod of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with force the greater and more desperate, as is seen, d because it sees the near approach of a final and later the struggling of the str

period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate, as it sees, and because it sees the near approach of a final and mail consummation.

Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present mement you have readily and cheerfully afforded me means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war; you prociaimed it, and you have sustained it against trators everywhere with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities oftened are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake the public inith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothud; munitions of war of all kinds must be farnished, or the war must end in dereat and disgrace.

This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or to ask whether he can so convert his surplus capical so as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be easirable if followed by national dissolution or national disprace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of inture and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely prefitable as that which tends to maure the national or issuences may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable rooting.

I he present deranged condition of the currency is imputable in a great degree to distinteness arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inventable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of com.

The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden weath, have led to va

the point.
Legisatore. Inke all others, have much to learn. In a new condition of affairs, an entirely new system was to be decreed, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not training that the first efforts should have proved imported and inadequate. To its heavy burdens on a great and patiente people in such a manner as to be spind, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires fine, and caution, and rast labor; and with all these, experience is needful to test the varue of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called atom to terrorm, and I am happy to say that the hally results are proving the internal revenue act to exceed in efficiency of the most sanguine expectations of its authors.

upon to perform, and I am happy to say that the daily results are proving the internal revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most satgrifine expectations of its authors.

In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about \$4,500,000, while the corresponding month of this year re-surred about \$15,000,000 under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the test day of the press in month, the Tressury not univergently receives one without in a day. As time and experience make the officens employed in collecting the revenue entered the stringent provisions of the new law. I trust a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired.

The proper sources or revenue, and the noset effective modes or obtaining it, are best developed in the excention of the existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is noticed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarse the system, as, when taken it connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the National credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities, but without the aid of a patriotic people any Government is powerless for that country are solemnly pledged. A successful taxe to this such ranging from fire to live thousand dollars, place those securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption to faith, and honor, and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful taxe to this successful, incredit parts without the aid of a patriotic people any Government is powerless for filas or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fiir to five hou

are likely to have, in practical operation, a directly opposite effect.

Such illiberality in the construction of the motives of those of our neighbors who do not altogether agree with us in judgment as to the war policy of the Administration, is not the judgment, is not the practical, but it is fitted to drive late.

In the descent from that palatial store in the great avenue of trade to the little shop in the by-street; and from that gorgeous man-

ESCAPE OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR -HIS ADVENTURES, &c.

The letter copied below gives a very p quant account of the capture and escape of a telegraph operator stationed at Union City, Tennessee, and captured with the notorious Colonel Hawkinsa capture, by the way, which never would have occurred, had either of the two propositions proposed by Colonel Lawrence, of the Sith New Jersey, been acted on—one to evacuate, the other to reinforce, that post. The below was received by Lieutenani-Colonel T. C. Moore, now com-

manding the 34th New Jersey:—
FORT PICKINS, PIRSACOLA, FIR., June 10,
1864.—My Dens Colonel Moore—You will, I
doubt not, be surprised to hear from me in this place. I have succeeded in making my escape from the Rebel prison in which I was confined along with two officers, one of whom was cap-tured at Union City at the same time as myself. How fortunate you were to get out of it the night before!* I was very anxious about you, for fear of your being taken on your way back to Comm-

before? I was very anxious about you, for fear of your being taken on your way back to Goiumbus. My travels may interest you, and I will give you a short sketch of them.

After fighting six hours, and killing several Rebels, we were surrendered as prisoners of war, and marched twelve miles that day. Wita the exception of what I had on, I lost everything. We got to Trenton on Saturday, about noon, and remained till Monday morning From that place we were marched through West Tennessee to West Point, Mississippi, on foot; here we were put on board cars, and sent to Mobile. All this time we were marched hard, and had little or nothing to eat. We arrived in Mobile, about the 20th of April, in a hard, and had little or nothing to eat. We arrived in Mobile, about the 20th of April, in a starving condition; the little given us to eat was rancid bacon and corn meal. We were kept in Mobile for five or six days, whon we were sent to Americus, Georgia, via Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, and from there to Macon, Georgia, from which place I made my escape. We were near y starved out. Ahout the 10th of May last, we cut a hole in the floor of our jall, and tunnelled out, making our escape on the morning of the 18th of May, about two o'clock A. M. The Rebs put bloodhounds on our track, but we fooled them by rubbing onions on our boots and clothes, which killed the scent. After a great many kardships and much suffering, we succeeded in reaching this place, after being a great many hardships and much suffering, we succeeded in reaching this place, after being thirty days on the way, walking three hundred and thirteen miles, mostly by night, going by river two hundred and fifty miles more, making about five hundred and fifty miles through Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to our lines, living on the Confederates. We passed as furloughed men going home, and had forged papers, and he this research as a furlied to the confederates. and by this means passed through the "enraged" militia of Southern Alabama, &c. We were nearly starved when we got here. I had only one pair of pants, and they were worn out before and behind, and an old shirt and hat—not much left of me but skin, bones, and life. I was dirty, filthy, and everything that was foul and loath-some. When we got here we reported to General Ashboth, whom I knew in Columbus; he remembered me, and has been very kind to me; we are staying with him now waiting for transportation to New Orleans or New York. I will soon be in Columbus. Since March 24 I have walked something over six hundred miles, and been through the C. S. of A., damn 'em, most empliatically I say damn 'em. and by this means passed through the "enraged damn'em, most emphatically I say damn'em.
If you see _____, say to him Dr. Murray
came with me and is well, and will soon be at
Columbus; also, say all the officers of the 7th
Tennessee were well when we left them at Macon,
Georgia; Captain Hayes had been sick, but was better. I will be in your town soon and will call
and see you. Until then, my dear Colonel, I
am yours, as ever. EDGAR B. McNARIM,
Military Telegraph Operator, U. S. Army.

* He silindes to Cap.s.s. child, of Cirneral Brayman' taff, being sent to Union City under Billitary escort, for formation as to the probable designs of the Hebels. Cole el M. accempanied the expedition.

Married.

ADAMS MURGITROYDE. On the 14th instant, but liev. Riugston Goddard. Mr. JAMES M. ADAMS to MARY MURGITROYDE, all of this city. AMES-SNALLWOOD.—On the 34th inst., at Camden, S. J., by Rev. C. W. Heishley, Mr. FISHER AMES, of De-zware, to Miss REIECCA A. S. SMALLWOOD. of Camden, N. J. (Delaware and Baltimore papers please

Camden, N. J. (Delaware and Baltimore papers please copy.)

HOOT—MEGUE.—On Tussday evening July 18th, 1861, by the Rev. E. J. Pattison, Mr. EDWIN U. ROUT to Miss CARRIES. MEGUE, both of this city. (New York and Newark. N. J., papers please copy.)

DOUGALL—MATILE.—On the 25th inst., in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. D. Washburn, Reuter of Trinky Church, JAMES BUNGAN HOUGALL, of Montreal. C. W., and Miss LAURE EMILIE MATILE, of Montreal. C. W., and Miss LAURE EMILIE MATILE. of Washington, D. C.

McCLAIN-FRAME.—On the 14th inst., by Rev. J.

Dickerson, Mr. AARON W. McCLAIN to Miss ANNIE

E. FRAME, all of West Philadelphia.

McMAHON-WILSON.—On the 9th att., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. D. Washburn, of Trinity Charch,

IHOMAS McMAHON and MARGARET WILSON, all

ROLTON,—At Aichaialaya Bayou, Louisiana, on 19th May, 1864, of rever contracted in the army, Orderly Ser-geant JOSEPH C. BOLTON, Co. R. Eighty—high Indiana Voluntsers, in the 40th year of his age, formerly of this JOHNSTON.—On Wednesday morning, 22th Inst., in camp, near Petersburg, Va., ROBERT M. JOHNSTON, son of James F. Johnston, in the 15th year of his age. 28th Inst. NASTON, son of James F. Johnston, in the 15th year of his age. 28th Inst. NASTON, son of James F. Johnston, in the 15th year of his age. 28th Inst. NASTON, son of James F. Johnston, in the 15th year of her seg., relict of the late David Liepencott, of Mount Holly, the 25th inst. MART LiP ENCOTT, in the 75th year of her seg., relict of the late David Liepencott, of Mount Holly, liter relatives and iriends are respectfully invited to attend her unoral, from the residence of her sister. Mrs. Folwell, Mount Holly, on Wednesday morning, at 16 octock A. M. 28th Inst. Mrs. MARL MARL MARL LAND, used 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the istoly are invited to attend her inneral, from her late residence, No. 519 Powell street, above Fifth street, below Nigrates street, on Thursday morning, at 8th octock. Service at 8t. Joseph's Church, Interment at 8t. Mary's, 8. Fourth street.

MOORE - on the 24th instant, WILLIAM JEHU MOORE son of Iryn A. and Mary Moore, in the 1str. Church, Interment at St. Mary w. S. Fourth street.

MOURL, On the 34th instant, WILLIAM JEHU

MODRE, son of Irvin A. and Mary Moore, in the 18th
year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in
Upper Darby township, on Fourth day (Wednesday) aftermon, suly 17th, at 20 clock.

MODOLEAL CO. Tuesday morning Laby 28, 4 N. M. emoon, any fitte, at 20 clock.

McDOUGAL.—On Thesday morning July 28, ANNA M.

1200KS, wife of Samuel A. McDougal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully wifed to attend the funeral from the residence of ner makend, on Thursday aftermoon at 4 o'clock. REES - On sabbath afternoon, the 24th instant, MARIA Bl. ES, relict of George Rees, in the 7td year of her age, The under crients of the tamby are respectfully invited to attend the truseral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her seni-law, Charliss A. Resplict from the residence of her seni-law, Charliss A. Resplict, No. 1221 hace street. Funeral service at 8t. 13 ohn's lutheran Church Race street,
WADLEIGH. At Detroit, Mich., July 2nd, ALBRA MADLEIGH, of this city.

Due notice will be riven of the tuneral.

OBITUARY—COLONEL COVODE.

Camp Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 18th, 1861.—
At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 18th, 1861.—
At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Gavairy, on motion, Major W. M. Biddie was called to the Uhair, and Surveon J. M. Junsin appointed Recorder.

The meeting being organized, a committee of five being appointed Recorder.

The meeting being organized, a committee of five being appointed (Laptains P. R. Paris, Joseph Andrews, D. P. Smith Licutenant James B. Grant and Assistant Surgeon W. B. Price, the bollowing premittee and resolutions were drafted and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, In a cavalry engagement near St. Mary's Church Va. on the 14th day of June 18st. Colonel GEO.

II. COVODE, commanding Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, fell, mortally wounded, while gattantive leading his regiment in action, and has since decreased; and

icading his regiment in action, and has since deceased; and Waveau. As brother officers and personal triends of the late Colonel, we deeply and sorrowintly feel the great loss we, in common with his family and numerous friends, are called upon to sastain; and Warreus. We feel anxious to pay to his memorry a last tribute of respect in giving public expression to our feelung, therefore, be if Resolved. That in the death of Colonel George H. Covide, who nobly fell a martry to the cause of human liberty and justice and truth, we resonantee the hand of a living Provisience, who death all things well," and to whose will we would humbly submit in this as in all things ever. tions will we would fittedly substit in this zern all himseles. Resource, That to us who were bettered with commits under him, Colonel towards and, as an onince, aimed the entire possession of our conflictence while, as man, he had wen our whole hearts by his unform induces and urbanity of manner, we both loved and especial ion for his many virtues of mind and heart. Possessed, That the Regiment once homored with his unlimed, how met with a lose it will long and decolyed.

Researced, that to his family, upon whom faits the heavy to hold of any upon mind suffering, we would respectfully to to tender our heartfelt sympathy and does sorrow, their irreparable loss, believing that God, who ever empereth the wand to the shore Iain. "Will in time at the accuraces of their gries. Researced, That having othered up his lie as a sacrifice manuful the unbroken laterity of me country his unity owes him everything of honor and statistics. To entain them, we bequeath his memory and manufacts here we would be the memory and manufacts here we stated high upon the records of her architects.

liken heroes.

Resolved: That the proceedings of this meeting, with hese resolutions, be published in the leading newspapers a Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Westmoreland county, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS. INVALIDS AND CONVALE CENTS

Invalids and Convalescents Suvalida and Convalescents, PEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH, PEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH, our Will find our Wil find our California Wines, California Wines, California Wines, California Wines. California Wines, milarly valuable in all cases of languer and steat protration of strength.

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask

McCletiaud, Gebhard, Ja-(of the Pennsylvania University), Hering, Berens, Groves, Hartsborne Schmede, Williams, Hartsey, Nuidhard, Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Pondey, Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Fondey,
Noble, Roore, Mayland, Turner,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of Galifornia Wirses! These gentlemen presorthe our brands, and assure us of the benedit patients

> CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 12 S. FEFTH street, above Channot,

E. WALBAVEN.

SCOOM OR TO W. H. CARRYL. MASONIC HALL, No. 719 OHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS,

MOSQUITO NEITINGS

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Tirrin.s

CHILLED IRON SAFE THOROUGHLY DRILL-PROOF,

> Thoroughly Burglar-Proof, AND

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF

THE LAST EDITION OF DAVID EVANO

ROORBACKS NAILED TO THE COUNTER

His Article in Sunday Dispatch of 3d inst., Reviewed.

He first says :- "I, David Evans, of the firm of Kvans & Watson, still stand by my challenge, as published in the Press of the let inst." Why does he continue to blow his rumpet in this way? Simply because he knows the Corn Exchange Bank will not furnish \$1200 worth or Sains at their expense for any such object, or become mixed up in c matter in any way; therefore he can blow with Impe ity. He has evidently learned the lesson that discretors the better part of valor, and that it is safer to fight behind breastworks than in the open field; therefore will not deviate from his challeng—that is, will not make it prac-lical. He near says Lillie acknowledges all his males—are mat burgler-proof, &c.
Lillie act nowledges simply this and no more, that a San

Little act now ledges simply this and no more, that a Safe-most be tairly drill-proof to be bugiar-proof, and he claims that his Chilical Iron Sates are untailly and generally, thoroughly and sarrly drill-proof, and therefore ourgeter proof, at the same time Lillie admits that it is possible and even probable that occasionally there may be a mercantile sate not so thoroughly chilled as it ought to be, although great care it used to have them as uniform as possible. The writer next says he has been testing one of Lillie's sains every morning, and says he has succeeded in drilling a hole through it. He does not say that he has an apparatus got up for the occasion, and one not practical for a burger to carry with him; that he uses an enormous pressure? Acc.; but not withstanding all this is its evident the Sate is not as hard as usual, or he word not acceed as he does. He must assert—as he has deil ed this he can drill any of Lillie a. This is mere assertion and not proof, and he will have the opportunity hereafter to test his reconsterf at kill in strilling childed from to the satisfaction of the public.

and he will have the opportunity berearier to test his sensitive akill in stilling chilled iron to the satisfaction of the public.

The writer next introduces a bill of sale of one of Lillin's Sairs to Weaver & Spraikle, and proceeds to show how be succeeded in during them to make an exchange or one of Evans & Warson's. He says the Chicago "fribane" of March's, 1864, led into their bands (that as, that he, fax'd Evans put it into their bands (that as, that he, fax'd Evans put it into their bands (that is, that he, fax'd Evans put it into their bands (that is, which countined an account of the bands of the county flows was burned in thirty misutes, together with \$10,000 in green-backs, and all the contents of one of Libin's Fire and forgar-Proc Safes, Jand Unat the statement induced Me are. Weaver & Sprankle to make their exchange.

The following certificates will show how completely Mears, Weaver & Sprankle were duped; and although David Evans has made the greatest efforts to dupe others, both in the city and country, by secretly circulating this same false statement, to my knowledge this is the only instance of success, over which it would seem he is now disposed to exult, even at the expense of the party line duped.

The above statement was made by one Bass was

disposed to exult, even at the expense of the party this duped.

The above statement was made by one Boss, was also but by lates, and \$150 was paid by a safe-maker in Chicago to obtain it, and I have no doubt David Evans knew it when he circulated this paper, as counter certificates were published in the Chicago papers alout the same time; besides, it is his habit to circulate and publish such statements after they are published whom to be faise. I now offer the attenuents of the Judge of Nexada county, and another premines timen of lowe City, to show the whole facts in this case, and have other certificates of the same character on hand.

Nexada, lows, February 20, 1861.—I hereby certify that the safe used by T. J. Ross, as Treasurer, which was in the Court House on the might of December 31, 1863, when said Court House on the might of December 31, 1863, when said Court House was bettied, was by me purchased in Movember, 1866, in I lowe City, of the World's Safe Company in 1801, and was a small safe, about two and a half need high and two manufactured by safe World's Safe Company in 1801, and was a small safe, about two and a half need high and two feet wide, and stood the fire as well as any safe of its size would be expected under the circumstances; it being, as a revery sets knows, a very severe night, and said safe was in the south-east corner of said Court House, and the wind howing strong from the northwest, making it the hottest place in the said bullding. The safe full from the second story, and any in the direct many of the money somewhat charried, but the bulk of it was keighte.

E. C. EVANS, County Judge.

E. C. EVANS, County Judge.

Agent for Lillie's Safes, Chicaso — I herewith send you some woodwork from the safe of Mr. Ross, which he are circular of Herring & Co. is stated to be "burnt to ashes or a perfect charcast." The woodwork that is yet in the safe of perfect charcast. The woodwork that is yet in the safe is purfect, except charred a little, notwithstanding they doubless set fire harred as little, notwithstanding they doubless set fire to it by letting the air in when opened, and allowing it to burn after taking out the contents. There is no double but if proper judgment had been used in opening its sate, it could have had a new door, and with very little expense be fit for use again, and everything inst preserved perfect.

Mr. Ross was in y, ur store, but did not let himself be known at the time he gave II. & Co. the letter. There offered him \$150 for the old acc. He states that he had eight of his time thousand dollars with him. The safe was not one of Lillie's, but a simil side of Workle's Saie Co., 1801 make.

Yours, respectfully,

E. T. SEX MOUR.

Now what are the facts in this case? Simply that the daily was not Lillie's, but made in lish by the World's flat Company, when they used the brick for filling, and not made is Like now makes Safes, and instead of its consents being burned to ashes, they were meastly preserved, and with proper care the whole might have been, and the Safe was in the heat his lowers instead of 30 minutes. Thus is this last Roorback mailed to the counter, but not until Weaver & Sprankie were most thoroughly diport, and very likely others; and this is the way that David Evans inconvertibly proves Lillie's Safe not tree-proof; and for him to say, they are not burglar proof is weyse than 100ty, until to can be misting that more edwards paying that they may succeed better than they did in their attempt on the West Philadelphia Trus Fund Safe. I rather suspect his est Philadelphia Trust Fund Safe. I rather suspect heere may be required to fasore their success—so

presence may be required to hance their success—some errors.

I are in the "Bunday Dispatch" of the 24th July, the Tioga County Hank retheory is again dismayed by the same David Evans. I would merely say that the Sale was noticler a Bank Bake nor Lilla's; that I have a letter voluntarily written to me by the Cashder, enclosing a copy of the latter to Evans & Watcon, asying that they took the litery to publish a part of it, in order to decove the public. This copy can be seen at my depot. I would say also, that the Tioga County Bauk have just ordered a No I Sectional Bauk Safe. Little's Chilled Iron, price \$1050 the needs no comment. Another to reach, nailed to the counter.

This needs no comment. Another its steack halled to the conitier.

I see, also, it the sense paper, a manufed extract from The Events of Extracarate of April 16, republished, that is the play of Hamber again injustines with "Hamber' left out. It my termer answer to that article, I mentioned that the different ways of opening the common sale as there described were of common eccurrence and well known, and were so stated and half been previously published to the world, all which the writer found it convinces to leave out to meet his case in his reason.

M. C. BADLER, Arcent, M. C. BADLER, Arcent, S. B.—I have just received in exchange for Little's Chilled Iron two large Evans at Waston's Safe from Mears. Index & Waston's Safe from Mears. Index & Beannis, Bank Note Reporters, which I shad sell at vary low prices. I do not call them for the distributed from the large free Prof. as I single decive the purchaser. I do not call them for the distribute of Evans, and Lahudis meet cer, sairly decover the purchaser. I would say, also, that I have on hand, and how coming it, so me ten to twelve of Evans & Watson's Basen a middle shed Safes, mat exchanged for Lillie's, which will be offered at below sauston prices, besides a large number of other makers.

I would state further that these Safes were not exchanged.

makers. I would state further that these Saies were not exchanged for Little's Saies on account of secret circulars is leady representing the faithers of Evans & Watson's Saies, or others, but simply from the fact that the owners had more confidence in one-and-one-half to two inches thekenes childed inon-than one-axistentit to one twelfin of an inch thickness about iron as a protection against sither fire or the lurgiar.

M. C. SADLER, 1720 Agent.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling A most delictors drink,
That IV,
for sa's by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Strikers, Steck & Co.'s Pinnos,-STECK & CO.'S MASON BAMLING CABINET STRCK & CO. E ORGVAS:

E. G. Whitenan & Co., efecturers of New and Detroious Confections, Almond Pasto, Choocists. Caramets, Creams La Mode de Paris, ampliately flavored. Reasted Jordan Almends, &c., &c

AUCTION SALES.

No. 316 Channut atrest, balow Pourth.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, STLYER AND TLATED WARE, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTH-ING, &c.

LISTA WART, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHALIST, &c.

On Wednesday Morning.

At Poclock, at Macher's Aurilion Room, comprising field and Shiver Watches, tell Finour Wings, Ever Hengy, breastly no. Chains, Roundles, Medallions, &c., Silver Spoons and First, and plated do. d.'.

Silk, Defaine, Chains, Muslin, Chaire, and other reasonable decises. A first ascerned of Ledf w Under Creating, Chairles's Globeler, Samely, Bucks, Dasiers, Cotta, Casaliners, and other reasonable decises. A first ascerned of Ledf w Under Creating, Chairles's Globeler, Samely, Survey, Bunkers, and other hardens are related and at Parinterbery wates.

The sale will commerce at 9 overes (sharp) with the Watches and Jewsley, Byseler 46.

A UCTION SALE OF CONDEMNEL

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OPFICE OF ORDER OF ARTHUMATUR.

WHILD SAID SI DUBIE SUCHON, D. C. J. July 4, 1864.

WHILD SAID SI DUBIE SUCHON, S. C. J. July 4, 1864.

LEBANON, PA. THUR SDAY, Fuly 14, 1864.

ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.

TWO BUNDERD (200) CAVALBY HORSES ALT SACROLOGO. place.
These Rerses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For read and farm purposes many good bargains may be

Torses sold stogly.
Torses—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMICS A. EKIN,
Licutement-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
Cavalry Bureau.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.-Important Notice.

A Scenio Reberral on Naturday Evening Last developed to because of important alterations in some of the maintenance of the Ass., terrafore, been The first performance of "Aladdin" has, terrafore, been

when the play will be in positive readiness.

Beserved sents already purchased are good until used. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.-HOME Y AGAIN! The People's Favorities,
SANFORD AND HIS OPERA TROUPS!
After an absence of two years, will appear for a short season, prior to their return to Barrisberg for the Fail and Winter,
SANYCRD'S TROUPE comprises the largest body of
talented perferences to the country consisting of ARTISTS
OF GREAT MENUT, each and every one a BRILLIANT
STAR.

STAK:
Appearing in a Programme, RIGH, RARE, and INIMITABLE
TABLE
CASTON
CASTON Opening Chorus Schaefer an Johnny Gemes Marching Home Saffed's Law Lands, Stace my Mother Died F. Die PATT II.—SANFORD'S CARNIVAL

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, GRAND REOPENING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.
First time in ab. years in Puladelphia of the grand remaining musical, spectrating drama,
ALADDIN, OIL THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three mouths' active preparation, in a six be of

UNPRRCEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE. Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL. First District, Pa.

Puttabetheria, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from the District will be added to or stricken from the dista of enrolment. Copies of the dista are open for public impection and civil ordicers and all ellisens are districted to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may slid in the cerrection and revi-4 in thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken of the lists if he can snow satisfied only that he is not properly enrolled, on account of Advance, Near-residence, Over-day, Permanent Physical Decibility.

A compliance with the fire-cade. Disability.

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.

WM. F. LEHMAN,

person WM. E. LEHMAN, READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1861. HARRISHURG, Pa. WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES
Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and
land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the
duties of a sodier at our Navy Ya-4, and aboard
United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is
a comportable home. The Marine Corps is the best
eguspped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance. equipped Corps in the section of the Recruiting Rore all other information apply daily at the Recruiting For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting For all S. FRONT Street, below Spruces, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
Mo. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS-FURLOUGHS. Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS.

AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO. SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWOED MAKER.

Boards.

161 aticks North Carolina Yellow Pine Timber and 50,000 feet Yellow Pine Pinoring Boards, to arrive per schooner "Chars," from Beautist, N.C., for sale by E. A. SOLDER & CO., "22 jens-5t DOCK Street Wharf. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BULCON.
DYREMAN & CO., and will conclume the Car Building
Business in all its branches, at the old establishment,
corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
JOSEPH R BOLTON,
GEORIGE R DYREMAN,
jyl-lm* O W. CHILDS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

R E S O L U T I O N

Changing the Place for bolding the Blottlons of the Sixth Division of the Tenth Ward.

Whereas, The preprietor of the former place of elections of the Sixth Division of the Tenth Ward has given notice that he has no longer accountedations for election perposes at his house; therefore,

Received, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. That the place of holding the observations of the said Division shall an fourte be at the house of Adam Huesline, at the northwest corner of Race and Sixteenth streets.

Allest—
William F. Shalle.
Clore of Common Council,
JAMES LYND,
Presidented Select Council,
Approved this twenty-offle sky of July, Anno Domini
one thousand eight hundred and skyr-four (A. D.
1861). ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia

A N ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges Sewers, &c., for regales to Market Street and Fearous Ferry Bridges.
Section 1. The Select and Commence Councils of the City of Philabelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars he and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways. Bridges, Sewers, &c., for the following purposes, to wit.— For regains to Marker Street Bridge, the sum of titles housand dellars. For regard to dollars.
For repairs to fenrose Ferry Bridge, the sum of fifteen housand dollars.
And warrants shall be drawn therefor, in accordance with existing ordinances, by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, upon collustes furnished by the Chef Engineer

Attest—
William F. Small.
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND.
President of felect Council.
Approved this twenty-sith day of July, Auno Donan one thousand cight hundred and sixty-four (A. B. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate. jesu-line DUI/08Q & YOUNG, Proprietors. JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 21st LODGE STREET.
Large force of building mechanics of all branchs
age on band. WANTS.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES MANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES and state of the property of the

TEAMSTERS WANTED CEDET QUARTERSALTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
Wanted, at once, THREE HISADER TEAMYRESS
and capable of driving with single line, and managing
to mine came.

To such who has competent to perform the duty, the Pay sermouth will be thirty delars, with one ration per da, and bouplas privingue, meinding the best medical attendance when also App) to Captain CHAS, H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. A. comper of TWENEY-SECOND and G Streets, Warn-griot, D. C. Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Jyll-1st Depart of Washington

FOR SALE AND TO LET. TO LET-THE WHOLE OR ANY POR on of the Commonweath Building Nos. 311 and 912 not street.
THOS. B. CONNELL.,
Counting House of Dr. L. Javin & Son.,
St. No. 242 CHESNUT Street. OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, DOCK
Stortes, cityer with or will out thems power.
THOSE IF FOR SELECTION CONTRIBUTION OF STORY
THOSE OF DESCRIPTION OF STORY
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ELEVEN THREE-STORY

BRICK DWELLINGS,

WITH BACK BUILDINGS. GAS AND BATH.

Apply 61 J. S. BEAM,

> No 140 S. THIRD STREET, Or. No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glate windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. ELE-VINTH Street. FOR SALE.—850,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, effer with or without incomerance, for each and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 octock A. M. THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A.

splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Rennett Square, and adjoining the elegant mannion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors, Railread and telegraph within fibeen minutes ride. Applyto U. H. PAINTER or W. B. WADDEELL, Equ. West Cleater, Pa., or JACOR HUEY, Hanverton, Penna. jet SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

REDUCED RATES, TO THE OBEAT Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions

OF PENNSYLVANIA. TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS. Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the

route. The Catawissa Railroad Company Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads

will leane EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:-Philadelphia and Reading Railroad-To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Cata wissa Railrond—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Cata-wissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport, Lehigh and Mahanov, and Beaver Meadow Railroads -To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk, Lebigh Valley Raliroad-To Allentown, and Bethlebem, and the North Pennsylvania

Railre ad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandour of scenery, this route presents peculiar incocements to tourists. Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtain ing tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad FARE, #10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Deputs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Rasroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN, TICKET AGENT Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Donot at 9 14

road Depot at 7 A. M. and 8 to, and 5 15 P. M. 1925 stuth 192 FOR CAPE MAY. THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STRAMER

"MANHATTAN," CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Theeday, Thursday, and Esturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday. Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare \$2.50; carriage hire included. Children haif price; carriage hire included. Herranta \$1'60; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after so'clock, and in all cases must be

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The Steamhast GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MAR-KLE, leaves Pairmount every hour for Schwijkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissa-Ricken. NEW ROUTE

TO WILKESBARRE,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. TIME AND DISTANCE SAVERS

BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, PROM THE MAW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON, ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2-46 P. M.

RETURNING, Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close comnection at Betblehem with North Pennsylvania Especial

train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 20 P. M. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ELLIS CLARK, VILLAGE GREEN SEMENARY .- MELItary Roarding School—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate Therough contrast in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pagis have besonis of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys of all lages taken. Address for Catalogus, 1978-1m REV. J. HERVEY BARTON.

Village Gross, Delaware Co., Fa. 6

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.

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An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.

The only serrect and authorized

MEDALLION LIKENESSES

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,

LIEUTENANT AFNERAL GRANT,

Manufactured in Sterring Silver and Coppur and White

Metal. Sample sent by had free of charge on receipt of

25 cents. Agents wanted.

Manufactured at No. 668 ARCH Street. 192-ins NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the coat price of a unserior article. SAMUEL W. SIESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine KARLE YEIN, best and purest minod. Egg and flove sizes, \$11; Large Nut, \$15 per 10s.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, pre-vious to snother advance.

whose to another advance.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STRAM AND WATER—
BEATING APPARATUS.

Yor Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Prince of the Control of the Union Syram And Water Heating Company Of Philadelichia P. Wood, No. 41 S. FOURTH Server.

B. M. FELTWELL, Supermonders.